

A Pair of Coddlers.
A man with a curious fondness for skulls was the Abbe de St. Martin, who, in the seventeenth century, made himself ridiculous by his vagaries. He always wore nine of these articles to keep off the cold and, furthermore, nine pairs of stockings. His mode of passing the night was more remarkable still. He caused to be constructed for himself a bed of ricks, beneath which was a furnace, so arranged that he could regulate it to the degree of warmth he might require, and his bed was fitted with only a very small opening, through which the abbe used to creep when he retired to rest at night.

Even more ludicrous was the contrivance which the great French mathematician, Fourier, designed and used for the protection of his health. He caused himself in a species of box, the interior of which, by some mechanical means, was kept at the only temperature at which he felt he could live without inconvenience. While enveloped in this clumsy affair he was necessarily confined to one spot, but he provided means for the freedom of his head and hands. Even the ill of asthma and rheumatism, which would have thought, were preferable to existence under such circumstances as this, but the French mathematician, we must believe, was of a different opinion.—London Standard.

Vitality of a Frog's Heart.
There is no living creature, according to a Philadelphia surgeon, that has a heart with so much vitality as a frog. especially the species commonly known as the water frog. It is generally known that the aquatic frog will survive for months after the hind legs have been removed. Of course he cannot hop about as he could before losing his principal means of transit, but his fore legs help him to crawl wherever he desires to go. When I began to learn surgery I made a special dissection of a frog one day. I laid the various parts of the body on a table and discovered that life was extinct within a few hours in every organ except the heart. The heart showed valvular motion for a day after it had been severed entirely from the body. I am not aware that any other creature's heart is possessed of such vitality.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Hammers.
Hammers are represented on the monuments of Egypt twenty centuries before our era. They greatly resembled the hammers now in use, save that there were no claws on the back for the extraction of nails. The first hammer was undoubtedly a stone held in the hand. Claw hammers were invented some time during the middle ages. Illuminated manuscripts of the eleventh century represent carpenters with claw hammers. Hammers are of all sizes, from the dainty instruments used by the jeweler, which weigh less than half an ounce, to the gigantic hammers of shipbuilding establishments, some of which weigh as much as fifty tons and have a falling force of from 50 to 100. Every trade has its own hammer and its own way of using it.

Legend of Sambar Lake.
One of the features of Jeypore, in India, is the wonderful Sambar salt lake, concerning which there is a curious legend. The story runs that an old fakir long ago told one of the rajahs that if he wanted to be rich he should ride a horse as far as he could go without once looking back, and the land as far as he could travel would become a field of silver, always provided he did not turn. He rode for thirty miles, and then, curiosity overcoming him, he looked back, with the result that instead of the promised field of silver he found a lake of salt.

The Father of Science.
Hippocrates is looked upon by anatomists as the father of the science. He died in 377 B. C. The modern science began in Italy in the thirteenth century. The first anatomical plates, designed to show the size and relative position of the bodily organs, were prepared and colored by Titian. All the great painters and sculptors have been careful students of anatomy. Michael Angelo, Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci were noted for their anatomical researches.

James Lick's Test.
This is told of James Lick, the eccentric San Francisco millionaire, who founded the famous observatory bearing his name. When taking any one into his service he always asked the person to plant a tree upside down—the roots in the air, the branches underground. If there were any protest the man was at once sent away, Lick saying that he wanted only men who would obey orders strictly.

The Tourist's Way.
Alpine Traveler—This is a very dangerous place, you say. And do the poor people who live on the mountain have to travel this way every day? Guide—Oh, no! They are not such fools! They go up by a much easier road. We only bring the tourists round this way.—Penny's Weekly.

Criticism.
We cannot see the motives of the actions we condemn, we cannot know the trials and temptations of our brother's inner life; therefore how is it possible for us to criticize his actions fairly?—Horne Notes.

A Pity Indeed.
Snipkins (just returned from Italy)—And so, you see, I did not "see Naples and die." Miss A. W. Bored (absentmindedly)—What a pity.—Ally Slop.

Until comparatively recent times the only harrow was a large pile of brush or tree branches, dragged across the field by a team of oxen.

Look Money.
"Handel" is the first money received for the day ("look money"), that which is given back "for look" by the seller to the buyer. Spitting upon it is the essence of the whole transaction, and it is practiced today, not only all over England, but all over the world. We know from many classical authors what virtue was believed by ancient Greeks and Romans (see Potter, "Archæol. Græcæ," l. 417) to lie in the act, and there is also abundant evidence of the belief all through the middle ages, and now in the twentieth century it remains as strong as ever. Otto Jahn says: "I have often seen the slaves of Ellerbeck, when they had got handgeld from my mother, how they spat upon it. They say that it brings them besondere gluck. They will not tell the reason. Certainly it is done to keep off witchcraft." The same thing is done by modern Egyptians and by Italians. At Posilippo I gave a penny to a deaf mute. He first spat on it, then put it to his forehead, and lastly devoutly crossed himself with it. precisely (except the crossing) as is done by modern Egyptians. Even in far-off Celebes the natives spit in the same way as a protective rite.—Notes and Queries.

When Watches Were New.
At first the watch was about the size of a dessert plate. It had weights and was used as a "pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in the record of 1552, which mentions that Edward VI. had "one larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt, with two plummetts of lead." The first watches may really be supposed to have been of rude execution. The first great improvement, the substitution of springs for weights, was in 1550. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel. Early watches had only one hand, and being wound up twice a day, they could not be expected to keep time nearer than fifteen or twenty minutes in the twelve hours. The dials were of silver or brass. The cases had no crystals, but opened at the back and front and were four or five inches in diameter. A plain watch cost the equivalent of \$1,000 in our currency, and after one was ordered it took a year to make it.

Trolling For Tarpon.
It is not easy to hook a tarpon while trolling, for his mouth is very hard, says Julian A. Dimock in Country Life in America, and much skill may doubtless here be shown. In the playing of the fish the work is about the same as in still fishing save that more care must be used, as the hook is probably not firmly imbedded. An old fisherman told me that he liked to be sure of his fish and so preferred still fishing, but to my mind it is one of the objections to that method. Another and stronger objection is the disturbance of my feelings in thinking that I am pulling against a fish's "inwards." If the line does break the chance of the victim's being able to free himself from the hook is problematical, while in trolling it is the work of a minute after the strain is off the line until a mere mouth is the only symptom remaining.

The Greek Symposium.
The Greek symposium was literally "drinking together," but before the drinking fully began there was a banquet, more or less elaborate, as the wealth and taste of the host might dictate. The guests came in their best. Even old Socrates, Plato tells us in his "Dialogue" on the subject, was not above taking a little extra pains when he was invited out. Some one met him one day in the market place, "fresh from the bath and sandaled," and as the sight of the sandals was unusual, he asked him whether he was going that he was so fine. "To a banquet at Apollon's," he replied, "and I have put on my finery because he is a fine creature. What say you to going with me unbidden?"

Properly Boiled Meat.
To boil meat so as to retain the juices and soluble salts and yet cook it sufficiently it should be plunged into boiling water and boiled rapidly for about ten minutes. After this fast cooking the kettle must be pushed over to the back of the fire, where its contents will simmer gently. This tends to coagulate the outer rind of the meat so that the juices cannot escape. If meat is treated in this manner the inside will be found juicy and tender, but if the meat is allowed to boil it will be found hard and chippy, the goodness having all boiled out of it.

Britain's Oldest Office.
The oldest office under the crown is that of lord high steward, which was in existence before the time of Edward the Confessor—indeed, some authorities say that it was instituted by Offa in 757. For a long period this official was second only to the king, and the office was for some time hereditary in certain noble families.—Tit-Bits.

His Expectation.
"I suppose," said his friend, "that when the investigation takes place you will be represented by counsel."
"Yes," said the statesman, "and I suppose I'll be misrepresented by the opposing counsel."

The Nightshade.
The deadly nightshade in Italy and Spain is the emblem of falsehood. It is probable that the poisonous character of the plant had something to do with the symbolism.

He Missunderstood.
Mr. Simpson—Sam, is it true that you confabulate your neighbors' chickens?
Sam—No, sah; I fricazee 'em.

Be sure no man was ever discontented with the world who did his duty in it.—Southey.

Bloomfield's Leading BARBER,
298 GLENWOOD AVENUE,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Best Equipped Tonsorial Establishment in Town.
Sanitary Laws Strictly Complied With.
U. S. Standard Electrical Massage and Scalp Treatment.
RAZORS GROUND AND HONED.
Special Attention Paid to Children.
American Bluejacket, 5 cent Cigar.
Specially made for this establishment

GEORGE SCHERER,
PROPRIETOR.

MASTER'S NOTICE OF SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey—Between George H. Lawrence, complainant, and Francis W. Lawrence et al., defendants. On bill etc.
By virtue of a decree for sale made in the above stated cause, bearing date the twelfth day of February, 1905, I shall expose for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of March, nineteen hundred and six, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the premises hereinafter described, all that certain tract or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey:
Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lawrence street distant thereon thirty feet and three one-hundredths of a foot northerly from the intersection of the same with the center line of the right of way of the Watching Branch of the Erie Railroad; from thence running (1) along the westerly line of said right of way south eighty-two degrees twenty-four minutes east two hundred and forty-four feet and twenty-five one-hundredths of a foot to land now or formerly of H. B. Wiggin's farm; thence (2) along said line north nineteen degrees fifty-three minutes east four hundred and ninety-six feet and sixty-five one-hundredths of a foot; thence (3) north eighty-two degrees twenty-four minutes west two hundred and twenty feet to said line of Lawrence street; and thence (4) along the same south ten degrees five minutes west three hundred and seventy feet to the center line of the line of property now or formerly belonging to Mrs. Ann Ellor north eighty-two degrees twenty-four minutes east four hundred and twenty feet to said line of Lawrence street; and thence (5) along the same south ten degrees five minutes west three hundred and seventy feet to the center line of the line of property now or formerly belonging to the late William Raab, deceased, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his debts.

Witness, Jay Ten Eyck, Esq., Judge of said court, this 22nd day of January, 1905.
G. E. RUSSELL, Surrogate.
JAY TEN EYCK, J.
EDWIN WESTBARK, Special Master in Chancery.
GUILD, LUM & TABERY, Solicitors.

ESTATE OF ROSETTA BROMLEY,
deceased.
Pursuant to the order of GEORGE E. RUSSELL, Surrogate of the County of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned executor of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from presenting or recovering the same against the subscriber.

Present claims to EDWARD OAKES, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., Executor.

ESTATE OF JAMES G. BROWN,
deceased.
Pursuant to the order of GEORGE E. RUSSELL, Surrogate of the County of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned executor of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from presenting or recovering the same against the subscriber.

Present claims to EDWARD OAKES, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., Executor.

Health! Rest! Recreation!
are assured under the most favorable conditions at

Cambridge Springs, PENNSYLVANIA,
midway between Chicago and New York, on the

Erie Railroad.
You ought to know all about it

Erie Booklet. "The Bethesda of the Middle West" on application to the Ticket Agent or

D. W. Cooke, General Passenger Agent, New York.

SEE THE PAINTING OF POPE PIUS X.

Hahne & Co.

THE GREAT STATE STORE

BROAD, NEW AND HALSEY STS., NEWARK.

Reigning Millinery Fashions

Are Faithfully Portrayed by Our Hats.

THERE has never been a season so trying to milliners as the one just past, because of the multiplicity of colors demanded by the fashions of the day, and never did those engaged in the making and selling of hats have such opportunities to demonstrate their grasp of the business. Real leaders led. Those who knew best how to cater to the wants of the people secured the bulk of the trade. This house was the talk of the town and the wonder of the trade because here—and here only—could styles in lavish variety be had in the rarest of colorings.

Once more colors—colors of every hue—almost rivaling the rainbow, are the vogue in millinery, and as before we are prepared to meet every demand that may be made upon us.

Look to this greatest of Newark's millinery shops for everything that is new and beautiful. Expect to find here hats in colorings to match your gowns.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats for present wear are being shown in large variety; also a great collection of new flowers, wings, quills, aigrettes, ornaments, etc.

Beautifully Trimmed Hats in all the newest shapes, including the smartest French sailors and the popular hoods, cones, plateaux, etc., all shaped in the stylish soft draped effects, specially priced at 4.75, 6.75, 7.75, and up as high as you will care to go.

Untrimmed Straw Hats in a large variety of the newest shapes and colors, here at only 1.69.

Fine French Flowers. An exceptional assortment of the most beautiful things brought out this season, many of them to be found here only, at the most temptingly low prices.

Hahne & Co., Broad and New Streets, Newark.



Getting There Promptly

is one of the things we do in our work. Doing things right after we get there is another. We use expert labor and first class material.

We Like to Estimate on new work, and will be glad to have you call on us.

Arthur & Stanford,
547 Bloomfield Avenue.

PUBLIC SCAVENGER
Licensed By Board of Health.

Parties desiring to make contracts to have their premises kept clean of refuse, refuse, and garbage, can make favorable arrangements with
EDWARD MAXWELL
Office: 15 Clinton Street, Telephone No. 524.

BLOOMFIELD News Depot.
EARLY DELIVERY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
A Full Line of the Best Brands of Imported and Domestic
CIGARS,
from Acker, Merrill & Condit, D. Osborne & Co., Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.

GARLOCK & MISHILL
Newsdealers,
276 Glenwood Avenue
Opp. D. L. & W. Station.

Old Virginia STUFFED MANGOES,
Tickle the palate and increase and give an appetite.

Liquid Veneer to make old furniture look new and brighten and beautify new.

R. T. CADMUS,
595 Bloomfield Avenue.
BOTH PHONES.

Benedict Bros.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND RICH GOLD JEWELRY.

"Benedict's Time" Is Standard Time and Our Trade Mark.

The Watch and Jewelry House of Benedict Bros. was established in Wall Street in 1819 by Samuel W. Benedict, the father of the present Benedict Bros., which makes it probably the oldest in their line in this country. The present Benedict Bros. removed to the corner of Courtland Street in 1863.

They are now located at the corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, where they have the most attractive jewelry store in the United States and, perhaps, in the world.

An early inspection of their magnificent and extensive line of fine Watches, Diamonds and other Precious Gems is cordially invited.

Try "The Benedict" Patent Sleeve and Collar Button.

BENEDICT BROTHERS JEWELERS,
141 Broadway, cor. Liberty St., NEW YORK.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH WEAT, DE. deceased.
Pursuant to the order of GEORGE E. RUSSELL, Surrogate of the County of Essex, this day made, on the application of the undersigned administrator of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from presenting or recovering the same against the subscriber.